



January 23, 2023

Via ECF and E-mail

Hon. Katherine Polk Failla
United States District Court
Southern District of New York
40 Foley Square, Room 2103
New York, NY 10007

Re: *In re Tether and Bitfinex Crypto Asset Litigation*, 19-CV-09236 (KPF)

Dear Judge Failla,

Plaintiffs write, pursuant to this Court's Individual Rule 2(c) and your Order dated November 22, 2021, Dkt. 195, to seek approval to share unredacted information concerning the Anonymous Trader with a limited number of non-attorney employees and expert witnesses, subject to their agreement to be bound by this Court's Orders concerning the confidentiality of the Anonymous Trader's materials. *See* Exhibit A (listing non-attorney employees). Plaintiffs sought Defendants' consent to this motion; Defendants asked Plaintiffs to ask the Trader directly for his position. The Trader consents to Plaintiffs' request with respect to the employees but opposes it with respect to Plaintiffs' expert witnesses and their support teams. *See* Exhibit B. Defendants take no position separate from the Trader's position.

The redaction procedure currently in place, *see* Dkt. 215 at 3, under which only attorneys can view the Trader's personal information, has come to pose a great burden on Plaintiffs. Defendants produce documents containing that information without redaction. Because Plaintiffs' discovery management platform is maintained by and accessible to non-attorney litigation staff—as is typical for such systems—Plaintiffs must then search for and redact the Trader's information from those documents before loading it into that system. Plaintiffs cannot use regular litigation support specialists to redact the Trader's information, as is the normal course for redactions. They must use a barred attorney who is "Plaintiffs' counsel" within the meaning of Dkt. 195. This specialist must personally redact thousands of documents containing the Trader's identifying information before those documents can be uploaded to the platform. In simplified form, to effect these redactions, he must:

1. Identify all Image files that are designated Attorney's Eyes Only;
2. Review those Image files for Trader-related information;
3. Redact, export, and overwrite each Image file in question, one by one;

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4. Repeat Steps (1) through (3) on any corresponding native and text files;
5. Review all metadata files for identifying information and redact them;
6. Quality-check the production to ensure no sensitive information has slipped through the cracks; and, finally,
7. Reconvert the Image files with implemented redactions to conform to production standards.

This intricate, costly process is slowing down this litigation.¹ Plaintiffs' specialist has spent over 200 hours redacting thousands of documents comprising tens of thousands of pages that contain the Trader's information. Other attorneys have likewise spent significant time tracking redactions, downloading files produced, and working to resolve ancillary problems arising from those redactions. Because no documents can be uploaded to Plaintiffs' discovery management platform until after they are reviewed and redacted in this way, Plaintiffs cannot begin to review what Defendants produce until days (sometimes, weeks) after they receive the information.

This problem has grown as discovery has progressed. The Trader's information is sprinkled throughout Defendants' files, including large Excel files containing significant transaction data, Slack transcripts, Skype and Telegram chat logs, e-mails, support tickets, and banking records. This information often appears multiple times within these documents, so the number of redactions needed is significantly higher than the total document count. Bittrex's Volume 5 Production, produced on December 23, 2022, for example, contained only 72 documents, but had 404 image files that needed 1,774 redactions. Those redactions had to be implemented in image files, extracted text files, and metadata load files so that the Trader's information could not be searchable on Plaintiffs' document hosting platform, tripling the number of redactions required to 5,322. This problem continues, as Defendants have more documents to produce.

This problem uniquely prejudices Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs are subject to this restriction, Dkt. 215 at 1, but Defendants are not required to conceal the same information from their non-attorney employees or experts. Plaintiffs thus are often delayed in reviewing documents, identifying gaps in production, and following up on identified information, while Defendants are completely unaffected.

This problem also hinders Plaintiffs' work with their experts. The number of documents Plaintiffs must submit to experts for analysis is in the thousands. Searching for the Trader's name and identifying information in these documents and metadata—which often contain names and transaction data for hundreds of other individuals—before Plaintiffs may provide them to their experts takes additional time, costs additional money, and threatens further delay. Plaintiffs' experts need access to the Trader's data itself as well

¹ For this reason and others, Plaintiffs are seeking an extension of the fact discovery deadline. *See* Plaintiffs' Motion for Extension of Time (Jan. 23, 2023).

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as communications revealing a high degree of coordination. Expert review is necessary to analyze the Trader's alleged cross-exchange arbitrage strategy and assess its impact on Plaintiffs' manipulation theories.

While the Trader seeks to keep his information from Plaintiffs' experts, there is no valid basis for doing so. The Trader has not sought to restrict Defendants from sharing the same information with Defendants' experts. Yet neither he, nor Defendants, have any basis to suggest that Plaintiffs' experts—who would commit to be bound by the same restrictions that bind the parties' counsel—are any less likely to safeguard that information than experts hired by Defendants, who may review that same information now. That is, the Trader has not identified any increased threat to his privacy or security relating from the requested limited disclosure to litigation experts who would be bound by court order to keep that information fully confidential.

In short, the process resulting from this Court's Order of April 20, 2022, Dkt. 215 at 3, has proved unworkable, especially as the volume of documents containing the Trader's information has increased. It is administratively complex, imposes a significant, one-sided burden on Plaintiffs, and hinders Plaintiffs' ability to prosecute this action. Plaintiffs therefore seek the Court's leave to permit the non-attorney employees listed in Exhibit A, as well as Plaintiffs' expert witnesses and those witnesses' support staff, to access documents concerning the Trader's information. *See* Dkt. 195 at 2. Since Defendants are not yet entitled to know the identities of Plaintiffs' experts, Plaintiffs have not included their identities in Exhibit A, but would submit their (and their support staff's) identities to the Court for *in camera* review upon request. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2); Dkt. 194, ¶ 6(i)(i) (scheduling deadline for expert disclosure on July 22, 2023). This revised procedure will strike an appropriate balance between Plaintiffs' need to prosecute their case and the Trader's interest in his security.²

² Alternatively, if the Court is inclined to decline the relief sought for Plaintiffs' experts, Plaintiffs request that the Court order Defendants to begin producing one unredacted copy as well as a redacted copy of all documents containing the Trader's personally identifying information. Plaintiffs alone should not bear the burden and prejudice this process has imposed.

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Respectfully submitted,

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cc: All Counsel of Record (via ECF)